

I
FRIMLEY & CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for
1970

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor Mrs. M. E Inglis (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor A. J. Byrne
Councillor Mrs. R B. Corry
Councillor I. Goodchild
Councillor Lt Col R Groves, M. B. E.
Councillor T. P Lyons
Councillor Mrs V Richards
Councillor Mrs A F Tragett
and ex officio:
Councillor E B Stephens Chairman of the Council

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
C A McPHERSON M B , Ch. B., D. P. H., L. D. S., D. P. D.

Chief Public Health Inspector
STUART V ROBINSON, M A. P. H. I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
A J DESBROW, M A P. H. I

Additional Public Health Inspectors
B H MARSH, M A P H I (*Resigned 5.4.70*)
M T BITHELL
G PAXTON
D W GORDON, M A P H I (*Appointed 4.5.70*)

Cleansing Supervisor
H I BARLASS, M I W H S , A M I P. C.

Assistant Cleansing Supervisor
G BUSH

Public Analyst
J A PALGRAVE, B SC , M Chem. A., F. R. I. C.

Additional Public Analyst
S LANDSMAN, M. Chem. A., F. R. I. C., F. I. F. S. T.

Chief Clerk
S A LOCKING

Clerks

MISS S ELKINS
MRS P. S ORFORD
MRS D CHENNELLS (*Resigned 4.10.70*)
MISS J CADMAN (*Appointed 23.11.70*)

OFFICE - Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, London Road, Camberley,
Surrey

TELEPHONE NUMBER CAMBERLEY 5222

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1970.

From the vital statistics we find, as previously, the continued trend of a diminishing birthrate. There were no deaths from any of the commoner infectious diseases and none due to women as a result of pregnancy.

As is usual the majority of the cases of notifiable diseases were due to Measles which is now preventable by a single vaccination to be given as soon as the first year of life is complete. There was, however some improved response to the continued advice which has been pursued by those concerned with the protection of the child population against this unnecessary infection.

The weekly services of the Mass X-Ray Unit have been well attended and especially by those referred by General Practitioners. Two active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and seven primary cases of Lung Cancer were so discovered.

As from October one year after the appearance of Rabies in a dog in the Sandhurst area, we were able to relax our scrutiny of all such animal bites as came to our notice. The majority of these were caused by dogs and from the information we received from hospitals, General Practitioners and the general public some 260 bites required investigation by ourselves, the Veterinary Surgeons and the Police. The object of the exercise was primarily to identify the animal in question, to keep it under observation for about ten days and to reassure the person receiving the bite. It is very appropriate, therefore, to record our thanks for the most conscientious way in which these routine and time-consuming tasks were carried out by the Officers of several Departments. It was indeed satisfactory to know that all the postmortem examinations held on animals which in fact died proved negative in respect of the virus of Rabies. We are indeed fortunate in as much as the Ministry of Agriculture's main Laboratory services are located in the Chertsey Urban District

During the year the Committee of Inquiry on Rabies commenced its investigation 'to review the policy and precautions against Rabies in Great Britain and to make recommendations' and indeed heard much of the evidence from those concerned mostly with the incident. Its general conclusions have in fact been published in May, 1971.

In Surrey generally and no less in Camberley there has been increased evidence of the presence of nits and lice in children of school age. The fact that these appear in such age groups is of no especial significance as such children are subject to periodic medical inspection in schools and they are, therefore fairly readily identifiable. What is more important, perhaps, is that when such infection is recognised in a child the family should appreciate that all are suspect and need treatment for a short period irrespective of their age. Although we have some evidence that resistance has developed to certain preparations in use there are others now available which are effective and simple to use and there is no reason why these infestations should persist in our present society.

As from September German Measles vaccine became available in sufficient supplies to be given to all girls aged 13 years. A single injection only is required and General Practitioners or County Clinics provide this very desirable service which parents should accept. The degrees of mental and physical trauma which can be seen in a child born of a parent who sustains a mild and indeed an unrecognisable attack of German Measles in pregnancy can, and indeed should be prevented, by routine acceptance of this simple vaccination procedure.

Towards the end of the year the 'Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970' became operative. The purpose of the Act in brief is to draw attention to the problems which vary with age and incapacity in people who are handicapped by chronic sickness and disablement. To express concern that these problems should be more readily known and studied and to urge that when priorities are settled, full weight is given to finding solutions. Whilst the County Council is especially charged with the responsibilities for its main provisions the needs of those so handicapped must be recognised by housing authorities in the provision of housing in their respective districts and indeed in other commonsense ways in considering the requirements of disabled persons in public places whether in relation to sanitary conveniences or otherwise.

Once again the activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee with its increasing representations of various interests deserves especial comment and commendation. The availability of a Night Attendance Scheme has so far produced but little demand and the need for the establishment of a Day Centre for the Elderly has yet to be achieved.

I would like to thank Dr. Cook of the Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine bacteriological work, and in conclusion may I thank the Council and the Clerk and all Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	7,768 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1970)	
(including non-civilians)	43,350
Number of dwelling houses (at 1st April, 1970)	12,715
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1970)	£2,409,819
Rates in the £ (for year commencing 1.4.70)	15s. 3d.
Product of a Penny Rate (for year commencing 1st April, 1970)	£9,950

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COMPARABILITY FACTORS - BIRTHS 0.87 DEATHS 1.42

LIVE BIRTHS	702
Legitimate - Male 368 Female 299	
Illegitimate - Male 25 Female 10	
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	16.2
Adjusted Rate	14.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	5
STILLBIRTHS	4
Legitimate - Male 2 Female 2	
Illegitimate - Male 0 Female 0	
Rate per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	6
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	706
DEATHS	262
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Adjusted Rate	8.5
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	13
Legitimate - Male 7 Female 4	
Illegitimate - Male 1 Female 1	
INFANT MORTALITY RATES	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	19
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	57
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	19
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	24
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	0
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	0.0

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks - 1 yr.		Age in Years								75 and over		
		M	F	M	F	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74			
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M 1	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 1	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M 4	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 1	F 2	M 2	F -	M -	F -
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M 8	F 6	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M 2	F 5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M 14	F 4	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M 2	F 3	M 6	F 1	M 2	F 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M -	F 6	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 2	M -	F 3	M -	F -
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M 4	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 3	M -	F -
Leukaemia	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M 10	F 4	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F 3	M -	F 1	M -	F 3	M 1	F 1
Diabetes Mellitus	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M 2	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M 1	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Hypertensive Disease	M 2	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 2	F -
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M 33	F 32	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F 5	M -	F 12	M 7	F 10
Other forms of Heart Disease	M -	F 4	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F 3
Cerebrovascular Disease	M 12	F 19	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 2	F 2	M 1	F 3	M 2	F 5
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M 7	F 10	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M 1	F -	M -	F 1
Influenza	M 2	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Pneumonia	M 3	F 8	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M 15	F 4	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M 4	F 1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Peptic Ulcer	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Cirrhosis of Liver	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M 1	F -
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M 1	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M -	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1
Congenital Anomalies	M 1	F 2	M 1	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M 6	F 1	M 6	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M 1	F 2	M 1	F 2	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M 2	F 3	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -
All Other Accidents	M 1	F 3	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F 1	M -	F -
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M 1	F 1	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
All Other External Causes	M 1	F -	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
TOTAL ALL AGES	137	125	8	5	-	1	3	1	4	7	1	14	37	27	37	63

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water, etc. as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are of course available to any General Practitioners

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary

Miss M. Beach	4 Robins Bow, Camberley.	Camberley 4792
Miss R.M. Hennell	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green	Camberley 63049
Mrs. M.W. Brown	Treetops, Beech Road, Frimley Green.	Deepcut 5330
Miss B. Farrow	Flat 2, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.	Camberley 63657
Mrs H. Grosvenor	38 High Beeches, Parkside, Frimley.	Camberley 27844
Mrs. C. Patmore	Flat 2, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21510
Mrs E. Mant	107 Fleet Road, Cove, Farnborough.	Farnborough 46263
Mrs. M Harris	4, Kingsway, Blackwater	Camberley 21890
Mrs P Spinks	11 Meadway, Frimley	Camberley 22293
Mrs. G Caton	9 Colwyn Close, Ashley Rise, Yateley.	Cricket Hill 4836
Mrs. J.E. Montague- Brown	83, Cheyne Way, Cove, Farnborough	Farnborough 42042
Mrs K M. Barrow	Chenies, Brackendale Road, Camberley	Camberley 5587
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp	Deepcut 5661

The above Male Nurse was appointed to cover the Nursing of Male Patients particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting.

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1970

CLINIC	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CHILD HEALTH	DENTAL ORTHODONTIC	EYE	GENERAL MEDICAL	SPEECH THERAPY	PARENTCRAFT AND RELAXATION	REMEDIAL EXERCISES	IMMUNISATION
The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21799	Thursday p.m.	Tuesdays and Thursdays a.m. & p.m.	2nd & 4th Mondays a.m.	Thursdays a m	Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.	Fridays p.m	Friday a m.	2nd Monday p.m.
Berkshire Road, Camberley.	Camberley 23955	Monday & Wednesday p.m	Daily	1st & 5th Mondays a.m	Wednesday a m	Thursdays a m. and p.m	-	Friday a m	1st & 3rd Monday a m
St Peter s Hall, Frimley	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	Friday p.m	-	-	-	1st Wednesday p.m
St. Andrew's Hall, Frimley Green	-	2nd & 4th Thursdays p.m	-	-	2nd & 4th Thursdays p.m.	-	-	-	1st Tuesday p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre, Blackdown	-	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday p.m.	Wednesday p.m	-	1st, 3rd 5th Tuesday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd Thursday a m
St. Francis Hall, Chobham Road, Frimley.	-	2nd & 4th Wednesdays p.m	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesdays p.m.	-	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesday p.m

Home Help Service

The Neighbourly Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

In the endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

At the beginning of the year a sub office was opened at the Poplars Clinic, Camberley to deal with local needs.

Hospital Services

There have been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year

Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 80 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or St Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mothers from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Disease

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females - Mondays	3.0 - 4.30 p.m.
	Thursdays	3.0 - 4.30 p.m.
	Males - Mondays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
	Fridays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Females - Thursdays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
	Males - Thursdays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
Aldershot Hospital, St. Georges Road, Aldershot.	Females - Mondays	11.0 - 12 noon
	Wednesdays	2.0 - 4 p.m.
	Males - Mondays	12.0 - 12.45 p.m.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following Centres.

Farnham Chest Clinic held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

	Wednesdays	-	9.30 a.m.
	Fridays	-	9.30 a.m. 2.30 p.m.
and at Farnham Hospital alternate Mondays	-		1.45 p.m.
Poplars Clinic, Frimley Road, Camberley	-	Alternate Tuesdays	p.m. (first Tuesday in month)

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road

Out-patients clinic - first 3 Wednesdays in the month - 2 p.m.

Welfare Food Distribution

The Poplars clinic	...	...	...	Tuesdays	2.30 - 4 p.m.
				Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Blackdown Centre	...	...	...	Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Berkshire Road Clinic	...	...		Mondays and Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley	...	...		Fridays	2 - 4 p.m.
Bartletts Stores, Frimley Green	...			Open shop hours.	

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality During 1970

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-

NOTE: New cases includes 1 transfer (one Male)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on 31st December, 1970, suffering from Tuberculosis was 113 a decrease of nine compared with the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory	61	48	109
Non-Respiratory	1	3	4

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1970

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)												TOTAL CASES IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
	All Ages - Years												TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY									
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 44	45 and over	Camberley and Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett	Blackdown and Deepcut	Camberley and Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett	Blackdown and Deepcut		
Measles	165	5	18	23	30	26	59	2	-	1	1	-	141	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Meninges and C.N.S.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Other Forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Encephalitis (Post- Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	179	5	18	23	30	26	62	2	2	6	3	2	154	23	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	

Infective Jaundice

One case was notified during the year.

Measles

There were 165 cases of this disease notified during the year and, as customary, requests for Hospital admissions were exceptional.

Scarlet Fever

One case of Scarlet Fever was notified during the year.

Dysentery

Two cases of suspected Dysentery were notified and the diagnosis of *Shigella Flexneri* was confirmed in one.

Food Poisoning

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, and three cases confirmed as follows:

Salmonella Thompson - 2

Salmonella Enteritidis - 1

Immunisation

Courses given during the year

	<u>Age Group</u> <u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Age Group</u> <u>4 - 15 yrs.</u>
<u>Primary</u>		
Poliomyelitis	629	47
Diphtheria	645	42
Pertussis	618	6
Tetanus	645	80
Smallpox	442	23
Measles	700	217
T.A.B. and Typhoid	4	52
Rubella	-	60
Cholera	-	8
<u>Re-Inforcing</u>		
Poliomyelitis	149	1310
Diphtheria	151	1148
Pertussis	150	32
Tetanus	152	1211
Smallpox	7	165
T.A.B. and Typhoid	-	36

B. C. G. Vaccination

Children over thirteen years of age are offered this type of vaccination against Tuberculosis as a routine each year and those who have not accepted this before are afforded the opportunity once again before leaving school. Students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other Establishments of Further Education are also

included in this scheme. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached ten years can also now be vaccinated. The Mantoux test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to Tuberculosis and if so B.C.G. vaccination is carried out. About 81 per cent of parents consented and after the preliminary skin testing was completed it was found that 97 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. In addition, some 36 children over the age of 13 years who for one reason or another had previously missed vaccination, were also included.

Mass Radiography Service

	Number X-Rayed	Cases of significant pulm. T.B.		Cases of primary lung cancer	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
General Practitioners Referrals	1,613	1	0	7	0
General Public Factory Groups etc.	2,307	1	0	0	0

Smallpox Vaccination

This is generally recommended to be given after the age of one year.

During the year 465 persons, mainly children, were vaccinated and 172 re-vaccinations were given.

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injection against enteric fevers are especially available at the Clinic for school children and staff proceeding on organized trips abroad.

Swimming Baths

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately nine hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

Disinfection

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease may be carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

Vaccines

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Diphtheria Antitoxin | 7. Gamma Globulin |
| 2. Diphtheria Prophylactic P.T.A.P. | 8. Tetanus Toxoid |
| 3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F. | 9. Poliomyelitis Vaccine |
| 4. Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic | 10. Smallpox Lymph |
| 5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic | 11. Measles Vaccine |
| 6. Whooping Cough Vaccine | |

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this annual report on the environmental health circumstances of the district and on the refuse collection and disposal services provided by the department for the year terminating on the 31st December, 1970.

This year was designated as European Conservation Year by the Council of Europe when agreement was reached for the 17 member countries from Iceland to Turkey, together with other countries, to co-operate on talks which it was hoped would lead to agreement on policies and measures to manage and improve the quality of the environment, to promote publicity and to interest and inform the ordinary man in the street on the problems arising from the growth of population and the development of modern industry and living conditions.

In this country considerable publicity through the medium of the radio, television and press arose and a series of conferences was organised by leading organisations in the industrial, health, planning, agricultural and leisure spheres to discuss these problems and to formulate policies which would prevent despoilation of the territory and environment in which we live. Whilst many pressure groups have made vociferous outcries about their specific interests there is no doubt that about us is taking place a surreptitious and progressive worsening of the environment around us. This is not new, as it has been progressing ever since the industrial revolution but the time has come when responsible minded people are demanding an arrestment of this adverse influence.

The ordinary man in the street, however, can do much to improve the situation rather than to blame it all upon authority. The dropping of litter; dumping of unwanted furniture and household equipment; the careless use of insecticide; disposal of solid and liquid wastes; the creation of excess noise or air pollution; the abuse of public buildings and facilities, are all matters over which the individual has control whether it be at his home, his workplace or at recreation by applying thought or even taking trouble to enquire whether means exist to prevent the situation arising. It would surely be better to do this than to necessitate the spending of large sums by public bodies in clearing up or leaving the public at large to live with objectionable nuisances and physical or health hazards.

Whilst this Council played no specific part in the programme for conservation year active steps were taken in various departments to improve the environment notably the extension of the Council's sewage works, the development of the new town centre, replacing an obsolete shopping area, and the participation of this department in a joint operation with the Army Authorities and other local authorities in the area to clean up the commons and other open lands of accumulated debris abandoned by the community and consideration of proposals for improvement of the refuse collection service. In addition to this the more

routine work of the department in ensuring and policing matters relating to noise abatement, air pollution, food control and to our health, safety and welfare at work is carried on. This latter has been a continuing operation which, although not leading to spectacular results, ensures reasonable standards of amenity for the community.

Towards the latter end of the year considerable unrest took place, nationally, with the refuse collection and other vital services of local authorities as a result of the 'dirty jobs strike' arising from the increased cost of living, which precipitated a strike among the lower paid classes of worker in the local government service. Fortunately this Council was not affected during the period of the strike but nevertheless the publicity given to the chaos, resulting from the failure of public services, brought home to rate-payers how necessary it is to maintain these, mundane though they may be.

The staffing of the department was such that only one change took place among senior staff with the result that continuity of work was maintained and in this connection I would like to express my appreciation of co-operation received from all members of my staff and other Officers of the Council.

STUART V. ROBINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES - MAINS SUPPLY

During the year the district was supplied with a mains supply of water from the Mid-Southern Water Company and a piped supply is made to each occupied dwelling in the area. The water is a hard water being derived from deep boreholes located in the Southern and Northern chalk outcrops outside the district and from the Bagshot sands. The Water Company carry out regular analysis and bacteriological examinations of water and this is supplemented by sampling carried out in this department, when samples are submitted for independent examination.

The following is a typical analysis of the supply provided:-

Reaction (pH) 7.6	Taste: Normal	Odour: None
Colour: (Hazen Units)	Less than 5	
Appearance:	Bright and clear	
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C:	495	
Chemical Analysis: Milligrams per litre (parts per million)		
Total solids dried at 180°C		334
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion		26
Nitrite Nitrogen		Absent
Nitrate Nitrogen		Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen		Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C		0.08
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃		232
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Carbonate		166
Non-Carbonate		-
Total		166
Excess Alkalinity		66
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂		
Residual Chlorine		0.03
Iron		0.12
Other Metals		Absent

Remarks: This water is attractive in appearance, of good organic purity and free from contaminating metals. As judged by this examination the water is pure and wholesome and fit for drinking.

A degree of fluoride content is natural to the water supply and this varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

The Water Company also make additional checks to safeguard contamination of the water supplies by contractors and employees and checking of the water for plumbo-solvency is also carried out.

Swimming Baths

Routine examination of swimming bath waters at the open air pool open to the public and at school swimming baths was carried out by Public Health Inspectors using Lovibond comparator equipment, together with submission of samples for bacteriological examination. The examinations indicated a good standard of control though in certain cases where deficiencies existed these were taken up with the management for correction. The training of staff operating school pools appears to have shown an improvement in the management of the pools with a subsequent improvement in conditions of the water.

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTION

Milk — Samples of milk were taken from retailers premises in the area as a check on bacteriological and qualitative standards. In all cases these were found to be satisfactory. Several complaints were received regarding dirty condition of milk bottles and in three cases the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings all of which were successful and led to fines being imposed on the processors. Whilst the dairies have the legal responsibility of ensuring the cleanliness of bottles before placing the milk in them the main fault continues to lie with those members of the public who either misuse bottles or leave them in situations where they are open to contamination by foreign material.

Ice Cream Checks were continued on the sales of ice-cream from fixed points and mobile premises. There have been new developments in this trade which shows a possible future trend away from the pre-packed or soft serve equipment, this being by the supply of loose ice cream of assorted flavours, with or without the addition of nuts or fruit and which necessitate serving by scoops into cones. In this case the ice cream is supplied in sealed plastic cartons and stored in a modern well designed and protected conservator pending sale but it is essential that proper handling and sterilisation of serving equipment is carried out and to this end facilities for washing this equipment is obligatory under Food Hygiene Regulations.

Other Foods The number of complaints relative to unfit or contaminated food purchased by members of the public remained comparable with previous years. At the time of writing however the current year is showing a substantial reduction. This may be due to the positive action of your Committee in authorising legal proceedings in these cases where it is evident that an offence has taken place either at the manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers premises. Complaints fall into four main categories

- 1 Foreign materials
2. Deterioration due to stock rotation or storage failure.
3. Manufacturing process failures.
- 4 Insect contamination.

In all cases considerable detailed investigation has to be made before it is felt that circumstances are such as to justify the institution of proceedings against the vendor or other party concerned.

In total 64 complaints were investigated, 21 of which received consideration by your Committee with the resultant action shown below:-

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Cement in Bottle of Milk	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £15 plus £5.5s. costs imposed on Manufacturer.
Black Spots on inside of Milk Bottle	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £50 plus £4.14s. costs imposed on Manufacturer.
Fly in Jelly	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Mouldy Baby Food	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £10 plus £5 costs imposed on Retailer.
Mould on Russian Salad	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £20 plus £10 costs imposed on Retailer.
Baby Milk containing Live Beetle	Informal letters sent to Manufacturer and Retailer.
Sour Cream	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £15 plus £5 costs imposed on Manufacturer.
Mouldy Faggots	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £25 plus £10 costs imposed on Retailer.
Foreign Body in Bottom of Milk Bottle	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £15 imposed on Manufacturer.
Dirty Milk Bottle	Warning letter to Retailer.
Black Marks on loaf of Bread	Warning letter sent to Manufacturer.
Fly in Loaf of Bread	Warning letter sent to Manufacturer.
Mouldy Sausages	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £15 plus £5 costs imposed on Retailer.
Mouldy Bread	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £25 plus £5 costs imposed on Manufacturer.
Mouldy Cheese and Onion Pastie	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £20 plus £5 costs imposed on Retailer.
Wasp in Loaf of Bread	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Mouldy Crumpets	Warning letter to Manufacturer.

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Mouldy Bread	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £25 plus £5 costs imposed on Manufacturer.
Mouldy Cake	Warning letter to Retailer.
Metal in Lollipops	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Wire in Dolly Mixtures	Warning letter to Manufacturer.

The remainder were cases where no firm evidence of the cause of the complaint was ascertainable but in many cases the matter was taken up and discussed with the vendor or manufacturer.

In addition to this the advice of the Inspectorial staff was sought on the condition of food intended for sale and the following amounts were found to be unfit for human consumption or unmarketable and surrendered for destruction voluntarily.

	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Carcase meat and offal	-	15	26
Cooked meat and meat products	-	1	85
Canned Meats	-	1	87
Other Canned Foods	-	3	40
Fish (fresh)	-	-	65
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-	-	-
* Frozen food due to cabinet breakdown	-	1	82
Other foods	1	-	106
Total	2	5	43

**Power cuts at the end of the year necessitated an urgent check by inspectors as to the possible deterioration of frozen food at retail premises but with advice given there were no known losses as a result of the emergency*

Home Freezing of Food

A trend will have been seen recently towards the considerable extension of the use of freezers, for domestic storage of deep frozen foods supplied or purchased in bulk quantities. This trend is giving rise to some concern insofar as control of food sold under such circumstances becomes difficult as defects arising may not be capable of proof of the condition at the time of sale, as a time lapse of several weeks may arise before the condition is found and an inspector can have little certain knowledge of the circumstances of delivery or storage conditions after delivery. Basic advice which the housewife operating this system should be aware of should be, to purchase only from a reputable source be it either a larger food distribution organisation or a local retailer ensure that foods received are completely frozen and preferably delivered under refrigeration; to ensure that the deep freezer is operating at the temperature for which it was designed and to ensure that food stored is kept wrapped and used in rotation.

FOOD SAMPLING

In accordance with the duties upon the Council as a food and drugs authority the sampling of one hundred and sixteen articles of food was made with the following results:-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Milk	4	3	7	-	-	-
Milk Products						
Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese	1	2	3	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	1	-	-	-
Instant Skimmed Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-Cream	-	13	13	-	-	-
Rum & Raisin Ice-Cream	-	1	1	-	1	1
Meat and Meat Products						
Ham Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Sausages	1	1	2	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	-	2	2	-	-	-
Minced Beef	1	-	1	-	-	-
Curried Chicken & Mushrooms	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Curry with Rice	-	2	2	-	-	-
Chicken Fillets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curried Beef Spread with Chutney	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liver Pate	-	1	1	-	-	-
Braised Kidney in Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chunky Steak in Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Steak & Onion in Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lambs Tongue	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ham Roll with Egg	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hamburgers	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Offal and Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish and Fish Products						
Crab Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar and Preserves						
Cut Mixed Peel	-	1	1	-	-	-
Raspberry Jam	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Flavoured Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Low Sugar Jam	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soft Brown Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar Confectionery and Chocolate						
Mars Bar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly Babies	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Vegetables & Vegetable Products						
Instant Mashed Potato	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spanish Salad	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetable Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flour & Flour Confectionery						
Cherry Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Eclairs	-	1	1	-	-	-
Highland Shorties	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shortbread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit and Fruit Products						
Pineapple Pieces	1	-	1	-	-	-
Black Cherries in Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Cocktail in Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Loganberries in Syrup	-	2	2	-	-	-
Apple Fruit Filling	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Salad in Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cereal and Cereal Products						
Ravioli with Tomato Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Arrowroot	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beverages						
Lemon Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Baby Foods						
Banana and Rose Hip Dessert	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Broth	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bone and Vegetable Broth	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cauliflower Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pears and Pineapple	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oils and Fats						
Low Fat Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine	1	-	1	-	-	-
Alcoholic Drinks						
Brandy	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rum	1	-	1	-	-	-
Whisky	4	-	4	-	-	-
Champagne Cider	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spices and Flavourings						
Mixed Spice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Onion Flavouring Cubes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Dressing Seasoning	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sweet Red Pimentoes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Almond Essence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chilli Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Non Alcoholic Drinks						
Peppermint Cordial	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bitter Lemon	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Miscellaneous						
Almond Marzipan	-	2	2	-	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soups	-	4	4	-	-	-
Food Colouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rennett Essence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly Creams	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Lolly	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Frosting Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Smoking Deterrent Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tartare Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin Pills	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Sauce Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	100	116		1	1

Action was taken in respect of the sample not complying with legislation as follows:-

Rum and Raisin Ice-Cream	Incorrectly labelled. The title should indicate that the article is only rum flavoured.	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
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FOOD HYGIENE

Three hundred and eighty visits to food retailing premises were made during the year and general inspections carried out in the majority of visits. This led to fifty five informal notices being sent to operators concerned and some progress has been made in securing compliance with regulations and though some defects are outstanding revisits have and will, it is anticipated continue to show an improvement in structural and operating standards. Change of control of shops, personnel and alterations to layout often necessitate a new approach to obtaining compliance.

TOTAL FOOD PREMISES IN AREA	269
CATEGORIES OR TRADES	
Butchers	16
Greengrocers	17
Grocers	46
School Kitchens and Factory Canteens	53
Restaurants and Cafes	41
Public Houses	24
Clubs	10
Confectioners and Ice-Cream Sales	32
Dairies	3
Flour Confectioners and Bakers	9
Fishmongers	2
Wines and Spirits Shops	10
Fried Fish shops	6

Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of Washbasins)	257
Food Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of Sinks)	255
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	266

FOOD POISONING INVESTIGATIONS

Fortunately no serious incident of food poisoning arose during the year. Such cases as were referred to the department and were investigated, mainly proved to be infections of individual persons by enteric organisms. Twenty specimens were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford and all were reported negative.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Public Health Acts

Eighty five informal notices were served in respect of defects in houses and other premises arising from faulty structural conditions, sanitary accommodation, refuse storage or drainage facilities. Fourteen Statutory Notices were served in those cases where the co-operation of the owner/agent could not be obtained to remedy defects and in one case resort had to be made to the Court to obtain a nuisance order which was granted in addition to a penalty.

The conditions to which notices related are as follows:

	Found	Remedied
Drains and Sewers	35	41
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	-	2
Eaves gutters and Rain Water Pipes	13	13
Sinks	5	1
W.Cs	3	7
Roofs	12	10
Floors	14	3
Dampness Penetrating	21	11
Rising	10	3
Condensation	3	-
Accumulations	16	23
Other defects	26	14

Housing Statistics

The Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following information for incorporation in this report:

Dwellings completed during year	2
Dwellings under construction at year end	38
Total Number of dwellings provided by Council to year end	3476
Housing Applications waiting list at year end	575

Housing Acts

Reports were submitted on four properties considered unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit at reasonable cost. An undertaking not to use for habitation was accepted by the Council in one case and the others were not determined at the year end.

Nuisances - General

A substantial number of visits were paid regarding various types of nuisances e.g. accumulations, watercourses, keeping of animals etc. and informal action usually brought about an improvement of the conditions.

Dust nuisances connected with the motorway or plant set up in connection with motorway construction gave rise to considerable complaint. Steps were taken to obtain co-operation of contractors in reducing nuisance and in one case only was it necessary to resort to Statutory procedure.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Four sites are licensed for permanent residential accommodation in the area and during the year one additional site was licensed to provide for temporary residential facilities, for the staff of a hotel whilst alterations to the staff quarters were being undertaken, and special licence conditions were approved by the Council. Two of the principal caravan sites generally are now established and maturing to provide reasonable standards of living accommodation, most vans now being provided with facilities comparable with modern dwellings.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Inspection of premises under the above legislation was continued during the year and a report on this work has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity the text of which appears below together with the tables of statistics required under the Act:-

Enforcement

During the year the inspection of premises to comply with the provisions of the Act was continued. Many of the visits made were, however, follow-up visits to premises where a general inspection had been previously made and where occupiers of premises had been notified that contraventions of the Act were existing. In these cases and as a result of further revisits carried out it is known that the majority of premises are now complying with the requirements of the Act. In addition to these specific inspections, visits are also made to premises by Public Health Inspectors (who are all authorised under the Act) for other purposes, when a degree of surveillance under this Act can also be made, furthermore the enforcement of requirements of the other Acts also embraces similar requirements under this Act. Opportunity is also taken to examine plans submitted to the local authority under Planning Acts and Building Regulations to ensure that new or altered premises will comply with the legislation.

The development of a new central shopping area in the town has precluded full enforcement in certain properties but as the main scheme is now nearing completion it is anticipated that the new shops will comply with the provision at the outset, providing notice of intention to occupy premises is given at a sufficiently early date. It is unfortunate, however, that when developments of this type are planned no knowledge can be obtained of intended occupation of the smaller unit premises and whilst some provision can be planned in the scheme e.g. sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, the extent to which this and other health welfare and safety requirements are required cannot be known until the ingoing occupier has taken a lease and declared

- (a) his type of business activity and
- (b) the number and sexes of employees.

This gives rise to a situation where alterations of the planned structure are necessary prior to, or immediately after, taking up occupation. The occupation of many new premises in this town centre area will therefore in the current year require an appreciable amount of time to be spent upon enforcement.

Notification of Occupation

This tends to be a problem insofar as many ingoing occupiers fail to notify the occupation and necessitates continued observation of the type of premises subject to the Act and often leads to abortive visits when premises are found where no persons are employed. It is felt however that the failure to notify in smaller premises is due to ignorance of the Act and its requirements and when occupiers are advised compliance with the notification requirements is readily obtained.

No provision appears to be made in the Act for a situation where an occupier having originally notified occupation of premises reduced the amount of space available e.g. by sub-letting a part of the property. Such a situation could lead to a loss of floor space and consequent overcrowding or a loss of or a reduction of facilities available to staff.

Progress in Compliance

The following table shows the progress made by occupiers in implementing the Act.

	Contraventions Found	Contraventions Remedied
Cleanliness	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0
Temperature	0	5
Thermometers	7	24
Ventilation	3	4
Lighting	0	4
Sanitary Accommodation	9	8
Washing Facilities	8	5
Drinking Water	0	7
Clothing Accommodation	0	0
Floors etc.	6	3
Machinery Fencing	2	2
First Aid	13	37
Abstract of Act	8	27

Lifts and Hoists

The specific regulations requiring guarding and safety of lifts and lift machinery is enforced and the necessary certificates of inspection are made available to inspectors when carrying out inspection. Five electrically operated lifts are installed in premises together with one manually operated passenger/goods carrying lift and a number of dumb waiters in catering premises. In cases where lift machinery has been found to be not satisfactory steps have been or are being taken to remedy the defects. The use of lifts in the town is to expand however with the development of new and larger premises.

Accidents

Some press publicity has been given to accidents arising on escalators at Departmental Stores in relation to young children being trapped and whilst managements take steps to advise shoppers to keep young children from the sides of the installations or from playing in the vicinity it is apparent that some parents take little heed of the warnings. Consideration has been given to the more prominent marking of emergency stop controls but this could lead to abuse of the facilities by irresponsible persons and could therefore lead to accidents.

During the year four accidents were reported in registerable premises consisting of two scalds, one burn and a cut whilst operating a gravity feed food slicing machine. In the first three cases no offence was committed, the accidents being due to misfortune and in the other case this was due to failure to use a guard as provided and instructed by the management.

Steps are taken to advise occupiers to report accidents as required by the Act on the occasion of inspections but it is felt that some accidents do occur and remain unreported. A degree of liaison with the Department of Health and Social Security when claims are made for industrial injury benefit could, if it were found to be practicable, bring to light accidents which have not been reported direct to the enforcing authority and thus as a result of such liaison cause employers to have greater realisation of their obligations under the Act.

Advisory Activity

During the year booklets prepared by the Department of Employment and Productivity have been distributed to appropriate premises regarding the 'Safe use of food slicing machines' and 'Precautions in the installation and working of lifts'.

TABLE 'A' REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Offices	5	92	20
Retail Shops	5	216	81
Wholesale shops, warehouses	NIL	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	26	25
Fuel Storage depots	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTALS:	11	336	127
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	Number of pre- mises newly registered during the year	Total number of register- ed premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

TABLE 'B' NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS
BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

257

TABLE 'C' ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,378
Retail Shops	1,217
Wholesale departments, warehouses	38
Catering establishments open to the public	166
Canteens	9
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	<u>2,808</u>
Total Males	<u>1,285</u>
Total Females	<u>1,523</u>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

The position relating to industrial smoke nuisance within the area is generally satisfactory and little complaint is received. General observation shows that whilst there is a substantial number of steam raising or processing plant within the area these are mainly modern oil fired installations which are well maintained and give rise to few emissions in excess of the amounts permitted by legislation.

Approval was given to the height of six industrial chimneys under the provisions of the Act after discussion with developers. Nine new furnace installations were notified of which six received prior approval by the Council.

Nuisances

Smoke nuisances arising from the burning of materials in the open air necessitated a number of visits but where an offence was substantiated a warning was usually found to be effective in preventing a recurrence.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A total of 171 visits were made in connection with complaints of noise nuisances, industrial noise sources contributing the main source of complaint but the construction of the M3 Motorway also gave concern to a number of residents in the immediate vicinity. Again advisory measures only were resorted to and the co-operation of industrialists and contractors led to improvement or abatement being obtained. Noise nuisances affecting individuals rather than the community as a whole i.e. from radios or animals cannot be readily dealt with by a local authority owing to the difficulty of observation and advice was given in these instances of the provisions of the Act which permits three affected occupiers to bring legal proceedings.

Series of noise level measurements were taken in relation to aircraft noise and also traffic noise in the vicinity of the motorway which it is hoped will be available for use at a future time to establish, if necessary, whether material increase in noise levels in the area arise, without permanent recording apparatus on this type of transient noise such readings could only be used as a guide to the increased incidence of such noise.

PEST CONTROL - RODENT DESTRUCTION

There were 401 visits and investigations made into premises and land for the presence of rodents, the following table shows the distribution and result of treatment:-

PREMISES TREATED AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1970					
R A T S					
	Dwellings (including Council Houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms and Small- holdings	TOTAL
Visits Made	127	44	8	1	180
Premises Treated	110 (166)	39 (45)	6 (15)	1 (1)	156 (227)
M I C E					
Visits Made	14	36	NIL	NIL	50
Premises Treated	11 (9)	36 (20)	NIL (2)	NIL (NIL)	47 (31)

(The number in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceding year).

Other Pests

Properties treated, normally at economical cost, during the year include the following:-

Ants	30	Fleas	3
Flies	9	Wasps	93
Bugs	2	Mosquitoes	6
Cockroaches	2		

House Longhorn Beetle

The Council continued to make its advisory service available to owners, building societies etc. at a nominal fee. Only one previously unrecorded infestation was noted.

Several properties which had been treated by specialist contractors in earlier years were re examined in the course of this work and no evidence was found to suggest that in situ treatment in the hands of competent specialists has proved other than satisfactory in achieving, at the least, a high degree of control. Such firms are usually prepared to issue twenty year guarantees which afford owners with a substantial degree of protection against additional expenditure should any further treatment prove necessary.

A small public building in which an infestation was found in the roof timbers in 1958 (and subsequently treated) was demolished during the year. With the co-operation of the developers, the timbers were set aside for detailed laboratory examination and no live larvae were found.

Close liaison was once again maintained with the Forest Products Research Laboratory of the Department of Trade and Industry. The Council continued to co-operate with the Laboratory in an international research programme to determine the relationship between climate conditions and the life cycle of the beetle.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse collection was maintained satisfactorily during the year and even through the early winter months the usual weekly collection was maintained. The full effects of the new system of bonus payments on a team basis rather than a pool basis have been shown to be beneficial both to the operatives and the Council ensuring in the former case fair payments for the amount of work done by the individual and in the latter in the avoidance of delay and or irregularity of service. It is also significant that the turnover of labour and absenteeism has been substantially reduced and a better spirit of comradeship established in the labour force leading to increased social activity in leisure hours. It was also pleasing to note at times expressions of appreciation of the service by members of the public whilst the degree of complaint represented approximately 0.025% of over three quarters of a million individual servicings carried out during the year.

The extension of the use of bulk containers was considerable owing to the adoption by Army Authorities of the system for use in situations where multiple bins existed thus avoiding unsightly refuse storage areas, loose bins without lids and consequent nuisance. The number of containers now in use is approximately 270.

Discussions within the Working Party comprising a number of authorities in the North East Hampshire and West Surrey area continued with a view to producing a scheme for the economic joint disposal of refuse having regard to the reduction of nuisance from controlled tipping and the availability of disposal sites. To this end the authorities participating jointly commissioned the Local Government Operational Research Unit to carry out a feasibility study on various methods of disposal including tipping, pulverisation and incineration, and currently local authorities are now considering the results of this study. It is evident however that steps must be taken in this direction in order to conserve as much space as possible for the ever increasing volume of house refuse.

The total amount of refuse received into the tip in addition to domestic refuse was 2,132 loads of trade and industrial waste together with 1 111 loads of soil etc. which was suitable for use as covering material this being mainly derived from town centre development operation and which provided useful cover.

Salvage of raw materials was maintained and an increased value of materials sold as follows:

	Tons	Cwts	Qrts	Lbs	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	597	6	-	-	6,788	14	5
Textiles	9	8	-	20	176	-	-
Non-Ferrous Metal	-	14	3	2	102	8	-
	607	8	3	22	7,067	2	5

CIVIC AMENITIES ACTS

In an effort to improve the condition of commons and other open spaces within this and adjacent areas a campaign 'Operation Mr Clean' was sponsored by the authorities in conjunction with the Army Authorities and in addition to publicity steps were taken to remove accumulated material deposited on open spaces. This was supported by this Council who in an effort to prevent further deposits also introduced a free collection service for unwanted items of household equipment and also afforded facilities as required by the Act for ratepayers to deposit any waste materials at the Watchmoor Road Tip where weekend storage facilities have been provided by large capacity bulk containers. The need for the free collection service was emphasised by the results which increased the demand by 100% compared with previous use of the chargeable service. It is regrettable however that despite these facilities one still sees rubbish and bulky items deposited by the wayside or in woodlands.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer and Surveyor to the Council has furnished the following information relative to the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities.

The Mytchett trunk sewer has now been completed, and extensions to the sewage disposal works are well under way and should be completed in about 12 months time.

These improvements were urgently needed, but with their completion the majority of the district will be adequately served and it is not felt that any further works could at present be classified as urgent.'

Certain small areas of the district however are served by cesspool and septic tanks in respect of which the Council offers a twice yearly servicing by a contractor resulting in the following:-

No. of Individual Dwellings Serviced	55
No. of Servicings Carried Out	105
No. of loads Removed	170
Total Cost	£396-5-0d.
Average Cost per Cesspool Serviced	£3 - 15-6d.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Council maintains a public mortuary at Frimley which is also used by Bagshot Rural District Council. 46 bodies were received during the year and when required post mortems were carried out at the mortuary.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The information required under the provisions of the Act is shown in the tables below. A material improvement in the standard of accommodation is indicated by compliance with notices served in the previous year.

The following tables show the prescribed particulars of matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act:-

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 are enforced by Local Authorities	3	-	1	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	135	90	2	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	30	226	20	-
TOTAL	168	316	23	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspect.	By H.M. Inspect.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	15	12	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	48	85	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	5	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	102	-	-	-

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

Thirty four visits were made to premises in connection with this Act to ascertain and seek compliance where necessary with the provisions as to sanitary accommodation etc.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 AND 1936

Fifty two licences were issued during the year in respect of the storage of 218,402 gallons of petroleum spirit and 7,375 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Work under this legislation is continuous owing to the increasing number of vehicles creating a demand for increased storage capacity of filling stations and improvement in layout and facilities at stations to offer a more speedy service and choice of petrol blends. Supervisory work of checking and testing new tank installations, pipeline layout and the rendering safe of obsolete tanks either by removal, after certification of cleansing and rendering free from dangerous vapour, or by filling and rendering safe on site is carried out where ever necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Responsibility for action under Section 50 of the Act is delegated to me and it became necessary to arrange for one burial to be undertaken at public expense, there being no other arrangements made or persons upon whom the charge could be levied.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Five licences were issued under this Act which requires occupiers of premises to take precautions to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of animals kept.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence was issued under this Act the provisions of which require proper keeping of animals boarded.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

No applications for registration were made during the year.

GAME ACT 1831

Six licences were issued.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

No premises are licenced in the area under this Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Talks on aspects of Public Health and Food Hygiene were given on two occasions during the year.

SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

made by Public Health Inspectors during the year

Food Premises and Vehicles	484
Food Inspection and Complaints	280
Other Food Control	23
Buildings - Defects etc.	503
Dampness	296
Nuisances	348
Drains and Sewers	310
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	74
Watercourses	63
Water Supply	19
Swimming Baths	11
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning Investigations	68
Pest Control: House Longhorn Beetle	159
Other Wood Boring Beetles	5
Other Pests	236
Rats and Mice	171
Housing Acts: Unfit Properties, including survey of properties	156
Overcrowding and Multiple Occupation	78
Improvement of Property, Rent Acts etc.	71
Caravans and Sites	41
Public Cleansing	483
Civic Amenities Act	26
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	257
Factories Act	316
Agriculture Safety Health and Welfare Provisions Act	34
Clean Air Acts	85
Noise Abatement Act	171
Petroleum Acts	110
Public Conveniences	96
Mortuary	13
Animal Welfare etc.	10
Other Visits, interviews etc.	464
National Assistance Act (Section 47)	2
Betting and Lotteries Act	27

LEGISLATION 1970

During the year the following legislation relevant to the work of the Department was issued.

Statutes

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970
Riding Establishments Act 1970

Statutory Instruments

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

No.		
94	Cheese Regulations	1970
400	Labelling of Food Regulations	1970
750	Cream Regulations	1970
1101	Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Amendment) Regulations	1970
1102	Colouring matter in Food (Amendment) Regulations	1970
1172	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations	1970
1277	The Milk (Eradication of Brucellosis) Scheme	1970
1597	Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations	1970

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

807	Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations	1970
1545	Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.2) Regulations	1970
615	Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order	1970
199	Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Part II) (Commencement) Order	1970

Ministry of Health

1880	Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations	1970
1881	Public Health (Ships) Regulations	1970

